

MARSHALL COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

A National Republican Newspaper. Devoted to Constitutional Liberty, Union, and every true Interest of the Country.

VOL. 5.—NO. 13.]

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1861.

[WHOLE NO. 221.]

BUSINESS CARDS.

D. T. PHILLIPS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
Office in the Court House, Plymouth, Ind.
Marshall, Fulton, Pulaski, Starke, Lake, Porter, St. Joseph and LaPorte, Ind. Office in Room No. 10, Water-ville Block, PITTSBURGH, PA.

WASHINGTON TUTTLE,
Justice of the Peace.
Office one door south of the Bank, Michigan st.

A. N. WISE,
Justice of the Peace.
General Collection Agent.
Office in the Court House, Plymouth, Ind.

L. H. SHATTO,
Attorney at Law.
Collection Agent.
Office in the Court House, Plymouth, Ind.

JAMES O. PARKS,
Attorney at Law.
General Collection Agent.
Office in the Court House, Plymouth, Ind.

LAW NOTICE.—T. S. STANFIELD,
of South West, & A. J. JOHNSON, of Plymouth, Ind. have associated themselves together for the practice of the Law, in all the Courts of Marshall County. Mr. Standfield will personally attend to the management of all business entrusted to him. [May 12, 1861]

CORBIN & OSBORNE,
Attorneys at Law.
OFFICE IN BANK BUILDING.
PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

DR. B. A. GROVER, having located at RALPH'S MILL, six miles north of Rochester, on the Michigan Road, solicits a share of public patronage.

DR. T. A. BORTON,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office in the Court House, Plymouth, Ind.

DR. J. C. JONES, late of Miami Co., Ind. offers his professional services to the citizens of Marshall County, Ind. at the southeast corner of the Public Square. [May 12, 1861]

DR. A. O. BORTON,
SURGEON DENTIST.
Office in the Court House, Plymouth, Ind.

HENRY G. THAYER,
PRODUCE, POKE, SEEDS, &c.
Office in the Court House, Plymouth, Ind.

LIVERY! LIVERY! LIVERY!
BUCKEYE
LIVERY STABLES,
PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

Bowen's Standard Scales,
FOR SALE BY
THOS. S. DICKERSON

FAIRBANKS' PATENT
Scales of all kinds.
Fairbanks & Greenleaf,
35 Lake St., Chicago.

EYE AND EAR.
DR. F. A. CADWELL,
Specialist on the Eye & Ear.

DR. C. G. BROWN, a regular Physician, with twenty years' experience, will attend to all cases of the Eye and Ear, in any case within his power, and at a reasonable price. [May 12, 1861]

750,000 ACRES OF LAND
for sale in the new territory, comprising 100,000 acres of the best land in the West, and 650,000 acres of the best land in the East. [May 12, 1861]

RES—Lippincott's, Blood's and Remond's
(warrented) Axes, for sale at the Mammoth Hardware Store of
Bacon & Toss.

A GRACIOUSLY Improved of all kinds
of machinery, for sale at the Mammoth Hardware Store of
Bacon & Toss.

THE REPUBLICAN.

Election of Postmaster.

The Republican voters who receive their mail matter at Plymouth, are requested to meet at the Court House in this place, on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1861, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Postmaster. A general attendance of all Republicans interested is urgently requested. A full and fair expression of the wish of the party in this respect is desired.

By order of the Candidates.

Mr. Colfax's friends, it seems, are determined to press his claims for the Postmaster Generalship. A telegraphic dispatch dated Washington, Jan. 18th, states that a large number of members of Congress from the Eastern, Middle and Western States have united in a strong recommendation of Mr. Colfax, for P. M. General in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet.

Believing that Mr. Colfax would make one of the best Post Master Generals the country ever had we should rejoice at his appointment. If Indiana is to be honored with a Cabinet appointment no better selection than that of Mr. C., or more popular, can be made. The friends of Hon. C. B. Smith, we understand, are urging his claims to a place in the Cabinet. Mr. S. is an able and true man, and his selection will be eminently satisfactory to the Republicans of the State, but, personally, we would prefer the honor should fall on Mr. Colfax.

Another Jackson—Gov. Hicks of Maryland.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, writing from Baltimore under Jan. 18th, relates the following Jacksonian utterances of Gov. Hicks of Maryland:

Gov. Hicks holds out manfully against the pressure of the secessionists. In a conversation with Mr. Chief Justice LeGrand of our court of Appeals, a day or two ago, the Governor is represented as having addressed the Judge very animatedly and somewhat as follows: "Mr. LeGrand, I would have you know that when I say No, I mean No, and not Yes! And now, let me tell you, sir, if every man, woman and child in the State, were to ask me to call the Legislature together, I should not do it, unless advised thereto by my own conscience and my judgment." This emphatic disposition of the question speedily terminated the Judge's argument in favor of inaugurating rebellion by a call of the Legislature, the very first act of which body would be to impeach and depose the Governor.

They tell another equally emphatic story about the Governor, greatly to his credit. It is this: When Judge Handy came on here last month, as the messenger of treason and rebellion on the part of Mississippi, he sought to influence the Governor by the lavish use of Mississippi cotton elegance, but finding his efforts in vain, he jumped up from his chair, and walking across the room, exclaimed, with all the theatrical force of Mr. Forrest himself: "Finally Gov. Hicks, let me tell you that Cotton is King!" Up jumps the Governor from his chair, excited by this announcement, and lifting up his arms high in air, exclaimed, at the top of his voice: "Mr. Handy—not Commissioner of Mississippi, but Mr. Handy—let me tell you, sir, that I will see King Cotton in hell, sir, before he shall rule over me." And nine-tenths of the good people of Maryland have since responded, Amen to their glorious old Governor's alternative. Judge Handy cut as sorry a figure in his mission to the Governor as ever Lover's blundering Handy Andy did.

Peter Cartwright on the Union.

Rev. Peter Cartwright, of Jacksonville, so well known to all religious denominations and political parties in Illinois, delivered a lecture in New York city a few evenings since. We copy the following from the Herald's report of his sayings:

Rev. Mr. Cartwright thus concluded his really interesting lecture: General Jackson was certainly a wicked man in the earlier part of his life, but I am glad to say that he joined the Presbyterian Church, and gave ample evidence of piety. His end was that of a Christian—peaceful and happy. [Loud applause.] I am a stranger, and not much of a politician, but still I devoutly believe God and all mankind with whom I commune—wish we had such a man as General Jackson at the helm of affairs at the present moment. [Tumultuous applause.] My father was a revolutionary soldier, and he fought two years and six months to gain this independence of this country. I had two uncles who fell in the battle of Brandywine, and another who was the private Secretary of General Washington during the Revolution. But all that my father left me was the boon of liberty and freedom, and I have always considered that this was the best inheritance that a father could leave to his child. [Applause.] I must also say that my father taught me to hate to fight then, and I hate them still. [Applause.] I am in favor of free speech and free debate—[loud applause]—although now an old man of seventy-five years.

Old as I am I love my country. I have seven children, forty-four grandchildren and a large army of great grandchildren with many more to come. [Applause.] Although I am dying of old age I desire to leave the inheritance of freedom to my children. Let the heavens fall but preserve the Union. [Loud and prolonged applause.] [Old as I am, and still as I am, I would shoulder my rifle for the Union.] [Loud applause.] I go for peaceful measures, but if that won't do, then here I am. Union we must have. In the course of my life I have mingled a little with the politicians in my native State, but I found it was a dog's life for a man who wanted to keep a good conscience. In conclusion, let me say to you that our wilderness has

been made to bloom and blossom like the rose. Where we had a few thousand of settlers scattered in Kentucky, West Tennessee, and through the Southwest, Northwest and West, we now have over 4,000,000 citizens. [Applause.] And still emigration is westward, where there is yet a world to be settled and colonized. Let us then have Union, for if we but keep together as a nation we shall be instrumental in giving freedom to numberless nations yet unborn.

The following article, which we copy from the Indiana Journal, expresses our own views so exactly, and with so much more clearness and force than we could, were we to try, that we have concluded to substitute it for the remarks we designed making on the subject, that our position in regard to seceding States may not be misapprehended:

The Knightstown Guardian, now edited by the able and indefatigable Moreau, and the Shelbyville Banner, always judicious and moderate, discuss the views we have heretofore urged in regard to the expediency of resorting to force to maintain a union with the extreme slave States, with such courtesy of tone, and such evident desire to be right instead of being merely victorious in a friendly passage at arms, that we are impelled to reply. But we should first premise that our views have been ably seconded by the Marshall Republican in a recent article, by the Attica Ledger, the Richmond Broad Arrow, and we believe some three or four other true Republican papers, whose fidelity to the good cause will not be questioned, however their opinions may be disputed. We think that a full comparison of views will show that we do not differ widely from any of our Republican friends. Certainly we do not as regards the policy dictated by the present position of the difficulty. We shall therefore make our reply a re-statement of our position, rather than an examination of the acute and discriminating objections of our friends.

When the dissatisfaction in the extreme South began to assume the portentous magnitude now universally seen in it, we said it would be wiser, if those States requested a separation, and refused to abide in the Union without such concessions as would destroy the very life of the Government, to consent to their departure than to attempt to retain them by force. A civil war could only embitter bitterness already intense, and however it might result, could not restore a real and effective union. A subjugated provinces those States would be a perpetual source of trouble in peace, and of weakness in war, expensive to keep in subjection, and useless in any condition.

"Coercion," therefore, appeared to us a wasteful experiment, the failure of which could be foreseen from the beginning. But by a consultation of the whole Nation it might be agreed that certain members should be allowed to part from us, and yet the Government be left whole and strong over those that remained. We never meant or said that they should be allowed to go out at their own pleasure, and in their own way. The alternative stood thus; either civil war on one side, separate agreement to all parties on the other. We preferred the latter.

At the very outset we made it an indispensable condition of the separation, that it should be consented to by the nation, and obtained by a full and fair discussion of the matter, not only among the people of the dissatisfied States, but of all the rest. Our Government, in the very lowest view of it, in that adopted by the secessionists, is a partnership, from which no one partner can retire at will, embarrassing the business, unsettling the credit, and obstructing the duties of the others. Hence consent was a fundamental condition of the policy we advocated. But in the hurry of daily duties, and the confusion of widely varied labors, we frequently discussed the warlike aspect of the case without recalling this condition, taking it for granted that it would be kept in mind, and consequently, to many who had not seen or had forgotten it, we appeared to advocate the policy of giving away to secession any thing, no matter how it presented itself. This we never meant, or would have maintained for a moment. The question, as we apprehended it, was this: "Will it not be better to agree to the separation of States whose secession doctrines are at war with the stability of the Government, and whose pretensions are perpetually embarrassing the nation, than to make war upon them, when a war can at the most only conquer them, and can never really restore them to the Union?" We believed, and still believe that the severer required by enlightened policy, by Christian duty, and by all the considerations that govern a great, enlightened and humane people, is "yes." We believed, and still believe that the true province of government is not more to preserve itself, than to adapt itself to the demands of the governed, and that a war to maintain one government over those who believe that they would be better off under another, is unwise, cruel, and, in Americans, inconsistent.

But while we held it our duty to consent when asked, we held it equally the duty of dissatisfied States to ask consent. If they disregarded this duty they relieved us of ours. Consequently if they attempted to break down the government in order to be released from it, we are justified in resisting them by force. We need our government. It is the best ever framed, and we cannot permit its destruction by any body under any pretext. Hence, when South Carolina, and the Gulf States, instead of taking steps to ascertain the wish of their partners, began a war upon us, they not only released us from all duty to regard their demands, but compelled us in self-preservation to meet force with force. They not only took from us the responsibility of refusing to recognize the right of a people to change their government, but they took on themselves the responsibility of war. There can be no agreement made where hostility is challenged and desired. And a separation, to be what we insisted it should be, if it had to come, must be voluntary, consented to by all interested, and accepted as of equal authority with

the original compact. The moment South Carolina threw off the authority of the General Government, without the consent of the nation first obtained, she struck the Government a blow which if not parried or repelled must break it. And when she captured the nation's flag, and fired on the nation's flag, she made herself the nation's enemy, and there is but one course to take with enemies. What we might have done with her, or for her, in a peaceable suit for separation, is now a past question. It was blown to pieces by the shot that struck the Star of the West. We can now only discuss the question what is necessary to preserve the government, protect our honor, and punish traitors.

A separation by consent of the nation, is an abstraction now. It may never have been anything else, but to us it appeared a practicable and humane solution of the most perplexing problem that human sagacity may ever be required to solve. Wise or unwise, South Carolina and the Gulf States have put it beyond the power of anybody to declare it now. They have left us no alternative but to resist. I lay with them to say whether the experiment of self-government in this country should vindicate itself by a great revolution peacefully and voluntarily made, or prove a disastrous failure by a civil war begun to establish and perpetuate slavery. They could have brought the case to such an issue that both sections might have turned to the world and said, "See what self-government can do! We are jarring sections of a nation. Instead of resorting to war to determine which should submit, we have agreed to maintain separate governments. We have had no bloodshed, little expense, and but little embarrassment. Business goes on as before, and in time we may unite again." What better demonstration of the power of self governing principle to meet all national exigencies could be found than this? It could even meet and defeat revolution! No monarchy on earth ever has or can exhibit such a spectacle. It would have vindicated self-government to the end of time, and against a million weaknesses and follies. But these States have determined that the great enlightenment and humanity of the age shall have no part in the adjustment of our difficulties. They have sought and made war, and deplore it as we may, we cannot be fought without fighting. If there is wrong in this terrible conflict it is not ours. It runs follows it, it is not our work. We must resist enemies. We must protect ourselves. We must preserve our government. On those who have compelled us to do either by force be the blame.

From the St. Joseph Valley Register Letter from Mr. Colfax.

H. R. WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, '61.

FRIEND WHEELER:—I was glad to notice your Editorial in the last Register in favor of the R-Republicans of each locality deciding by popular vote their choice for Postmasters wherever there is a serious rivalry for the appointment, and the office is one of emolument sufficient to justify this course.

No other mode of selection could be fairer to the competing candidates, or fairer to the people, who really patronize the Post Office far more universally than they do the Sheriff's or Clerk's Offices, the incumbents of which they first designate by their Nominating Conventions, and then elect by their votes, and in a very large majority of cases most wisely. But for the provision of the Constitution which declares that "the appointment of inferior officers may be vested by law in the President, the heads of Departments or the Courts of Justice," without authorizing its conferment by positive law on the people, Congress would doubtless have long since, in accordance with the almost unanimous wish of the people, authorized the election of Postmasters for the power of removal, reserved to the Department, would be a sufficient safeguard against the retention of unworthy men.

It is so easy and so just for the Republic within the sphere of the delivery of any Post Office, designating their choice for Postmaster, at some time fixed by their Central Conventions, men, and the township to participate therein designated by the same authority, that I am surprised any one should object to it. And I wish my constituents to know that, in every case where there is an active contest for the appointment, I have earnestly recommended this course, and that it will be my fault if it is not adopted. It is a much better expression of public opinion than petitions, as some persons sign all papers of that kind; and far better than to leave it to a Representative in Congress to determine who, amongst a dozen valued friends, he would recommend to the Department, and which itself can know even less of the popular preference than he does. Whatever objections there may be to an informal election of this kind, are all outweighed by the fact that it declares unmistakably the popular will, at least of the party participating; and its decision will cause much less discontent to those who are defeated by this test than if their aspirations had been defeated by an exercise of power by any one man, who is quite as likely to err in his selection as the Republicans who are to be brought in daily intercourse with the officer elected. Some persons might think this power desirable; but for my part, I prefer that it shall be exercised by the people themselves. If one opponent had ever exhibited, when in power, a willingness to allow Republicans to participate in the selection of their Postmasters, I should be in favor of making the election a general one, in which all parties should vote. As they have not, they would not of course expect it; and many of them would not desire it.

May I ask the Republican papers of the District to copy this letter and oblige Yours truly,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

On the 18th of February the people of Arkansas will vote for "Constitution" or "No Constitution." They at the same time will vote for delegates. If the "Constitution" carries, it is to meet on Monday the 25th. Each delegate elected is to carry a special messenger to carry the vote of his county to the Capitol, so that they will be there if a Convention is called.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1860.
THE PENNSYLVANIA POST OFFICE.

The Postmaster General has very properly closed the Post Office at Pensacola in consequence of the flagrant violation of the rules of the Department and the seizure of public correspondence. Letters intended for delivery or distribution at that point, are to be sent to the Dead Letter Office here under official instructions. It is intended to apply this penalty in all other cases where similar infractions are practiced, which is one of the most efficient remedies for secession.

If Gov. Pickens does not give positive assurance that the mails will not be interfered with, the office at Charleston will be discontinued immediately.

MASSACHUSETTS AID.

Some of the Massachusetts members have received letters from high official sources in that State, assuring them that Massachusetts would soon be ready to answer any call the Federal authorities might make upon her aid, either in arms, money or men. The recent order of the Executive of that State to the militia to put themselves in complete military discipline, ready to answer the call of the Federal Government, fully corroborates these letters and meets the hearty approval of all New England men here.

CASTIGATION OF FLOYD.

The speech of Johnson of Tennessee, in Executive session, Friday evening, upon the confirmation of Holt, is reported to have been the most scathing and bitter attack upon the secessionists yet administered to them; and that his comments on Floyd partook more of the casting of a criminal at the bar of Justice than a comment upon an ex-Minister of the Cabinet.

He has received many letters from Tennessee, from leading men, fully indorsing his late speech in the Senate.

OFFICE SUGGESTIONS.

Quite a number of Republican members of Congress were together a few evenings since, when it was agreed that all applications for office under Lincoln should be firmly discomfited, and that they would do nothing for office seekers until Lincoln is inaugurated. This will have the effect to keep a large number of them from the city. Only few applications have been made thus far, as I can learn, which certainly indicates that the people just now care more for the preservation of the Union than office and spoils. There are not a hundred office seekers in the town at present.

MR. CORWIN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Corwin attracted a large audience to the House, and elaborated with much ability and force, the positions taken in his report from the Committee of Thirty-three. Though the speech possessed less of his peculiar characteristics than common, and was mainly devoted to a philosophical examination of the subject in hand, still it made much impression, and was heard with undivided attention. He completely demolished all charges attributing designs to the Republicans of interfering with slavery in the States, by exposing their absurdity and impossibility in such a manner as to render them ridiculous and puerile.

THE SECESSION OF GEORGIA.

The terms upon which Georgia has seceded, preserving the postal and revenue laws, and retaining the officers of the United States, have excited comment here. This course is calculated, if not intended, to draw off the trade of South Carolina, and build up Savannah to the ruin of Charleston, which has already sacrificed all her foreign commerce, and is fast losing the domestic trade. This sham is likely to provoke much irritation in South Carolina, as she was urged on by Mr. Toombs and others, who are now profiting by her precipitancy. Mr. Iverson, who was so very hot for secession, yet retains his seat in the Senate, though Georgia has nominally retired.

FORT PICKENS.

A ridiculous rumor has been circulating around Washington that Major Chase had commenced bombarding Fort Pickens. Major Chase who is in command of the State forces at Pensacola, telegraphed today to Senators Mallory and Yulee to the effect that he would not attack that fort, or interfere with vessels passing in or out, unless they made an attack upon him. This dispatch was in reply to one sent yesterday by these Senators, and by several other Senators, not to make an attack, but let the present status remain.

All the Southern States have adopted this policy, and have so informed the President. The object is to prevent a collision for the present, in the hope that some mode of adjustment may yet be adopted averting civil war and the long catalogue of calamities that must inevitably follow it. The South do not desire, and will do everything to avoid, the happening of such a calamity under the present administration. If civil war must come, they say, let it happen under a Republican administration—never have it said that it occurred under a Democratic one. This is the result of a free conference by Colonel Hayne with the Senators and Representatives from other seceding States, to the effect that no decisive step will be taken until the concurrent action of all the Gulf and Cotton States, which are to meet before the 4th of March.

TURK-CORMICK REAPER PATENT.

A powerful combination has been formed here to secure the extension of one of McCormick's patents for the reaping machine. I learn to-day that the acting Commissioner of Patents has declined the request of the opponents of the scheme for an extension of time in which to put in evidence showing that that monopoly ought not to be renewed. Testimony is ordered to be closed on the 28th inst., and the hearing for the application for the extension of the patent is assigned for the 11th of February. The patents has made an immense fortune by his patent, and it is considered a gross outrage upon the whole grain-growing interest of the country, to subject the farmers to a further taxation for his benefit. There is great danger, however that this will be slipped through at the heels of this Administration, unless it is watched. Let the farmers write to their Representatives to be on the alert.

GEORGIA CONFEDERACY.

The Savannah Republican of the 18th says Savannah is presenting a busy appearance at this particular time, at least so far as the carrying trade is concerned, having to do the work of both Charleston and herself. The arrivals of vessels exceed those of any former period, and we are informed that 26 were cleared at the Custom House yesterday. The business of the Central Railroad is also pressing upon the Company, and taxing every wheel that can be put in motion! The present high price of cotton and the uncertainties of the future have induced planters and merchants to throw every bale into market, and convert it into money forthwith.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF DEPARTMENTS.

The recent change of the head of the War Department in consequence of his sympathy with secession, is likely to lead to a valuable and needed reorganization of its several bureaus. I am informed by one who is in good position to know whereof he speaks, that during Floyd's administration there have been employed a much larger force of clerks than were ever needed, and in many instances the work of each has been curtailed in order to keep up the full number of places to be filled. It is also notorious that in the War and Treasury Departments, there have been several sinecures, without the slightest shadow of foundation for them. There is reason to believe furthermore, that in all the Departments some of the clerks have been in the habit of accepting fees for performing the regular duties of their offices, and for which they were appointed. The subject is worthy of investigation by Congress. In the meantime, Mr. Holt will be apt to commence the work of reform in his Department.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1861.

RAID ON THE CAPITAL.

I learn from a source high in authority at Charleston that Col. Huger of the army, formerly of South Carolina, is the chosen leader of the party of gentlemen of the First Families of Virginia who have formed an organization for the purpose of seizing Washington by a coup de main. How far the purpose is affected by the preparations made by Gen. Scott, my informant does not appear to be advised.

A NEW YORK TRIAD.

The party who informed the rebel authorities at Charleston of the sailing of the Star of the West, is Dr. Alexander Jones, the market reporter of the N. Y. Herald. He sent a dispatch to that effect to the managers of the Charleston Mercury. In fact he is regularly employed by them, and may be described as a sort of spy in New York, and supplies them with constant information. At least, so says my correspondent at Charleston. Dr. Jones must be cautious or he will fall into the hand of Judge Swayne.

APPEARS AS FORT PICKENS AND FORT SUMTER.

No danger may now be apprehended of an attack on Fort Pickens. The President telegraphed yesterday, and despatched an officer of high rank in the navy, enjoining on the officers in Florida to furnish no pretext for an attack. Similar representations have been sent to the secessionists to Major Chase, who commands the Florida forces. Gov. Pickens to-day telegraphed that Col. Hayne that there was not a word of truth in the rumor that Major Anderson had refused the courtesy of fresh provisions, &c. These are fully sent to him from the market, as also his mail. Gov. Pickens dispatches state that pleasant relations exist between Maj. Anderson and the State authorities.

Thus all danger of collision between this time and the 4th of March is in all probability avoided.

AID AND COMFORT TO THE ENEMY.

The exposure in the Times of the conduct of certain parties in this city who are furnishing arms to seceding States has struck consternation among them, and has smoked one of their number out at last—Col. Dyer of Chicago, has, according to one of your contemporaries authorized a denial of the statement that he was selling arms to Mississippi or purchasing for her; but he acknowledged that he is purchasing for himself.

If Col. Dyer will investigate, he will find that the Times never named him as the party who was doing any thing of the kind, and yet he appropriates the rebuke all to himself and acknowledges one half of the charge. Undoubtedly he is buying arms for himself, but he probably will not authorize the statement that he expects to use ten thousand rifles on his own account, nor that he is not recently from Mississippi himself, and has communicated with persons recently in that State concerning the purchase of arms.

THE POSTBOX OF MARYLAND.

All reliable advices from Maryland agree that the loyalty of that State to the Union is now definitely settled. Union men at Baltimore are solicitous that Mr. Lincoln should halt temporarily in that city on his way to Washington, that they may have an opportunity to redeem the city from the suspicion that it is in danger there. Many of the best citizens pledge their lives that he shall receive every civility and attention.

Advices from Culpepper, Virginia, heretofore considered a strong secession district, indicate that the Union men will carry their delegate to the Convention by a large majority.

THE DISPATCHES TO COMMODORE ARMSTRONG.

Lieut. Sanders was recently sent to Pensacola with dispatches to Commodore Armstrong. When his arrival there became known, and the object of his presence suspected, he was immediately surrounded by a crowd, and the dispatches were demanded. He refused to deliver them into any hands but those of Commodore Armstrong, no matter what consequences were threatened. This point was conceded, and the papers were handed over, only to be seized as soon as they had passed into the Commodore's possession, and apparently with a perfect understanding between him and the rebels. Major Chase, commanding the Florida volunteers, gave Lieut. Sanders a passport.

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

Every effort will be made to shape the Southern Government as soon as practicable, with a view of presenting a formidable organization before the fourth of March. It is to be called The Confederacy of North America. The present Constitution of the United States will be a

says Savannah is presenting a busy appearance at this particular time, at least so far as the carrying trade is concerned, having to do the work of both Charleston and herself. The arrivals of vessels exceed those of any former period, and we are informed that 26 were cleared at the Custom House yesterday. The business of the Central Railroad is also pressing upon the Company, and taxing every wheel that can be put in motion! The present high price of cotton and the uncertainties of the future have induced planters and merchants to throw every bale into market, and convert it into money forthwith.

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Thus all danger of collision between this time and the 4th of March is in all probability avoided.

AID AND COMFORT TO THE ENEMY.

The exposure in the Times of the conduct of certain parties in this city who are furnishing arms to seceding States has struck consternation among them, and has smoked one of their number out at last—Col. Dyer of Chicago, has, according to one of your contemporaries authorized a denial of the statement that he was selling arms to Mississippi or purchasing for her; but he acknowledged that he is purchasing for himself.

If Col. Dyer will investigate, he will find that the Times never named him as the party who was doing any thing of the kind, and yet he appropriates the rebuke all to himself and acknowledges one half of the charge. Undoubtedly he is buying arms for himself, but he probably will not authorize the statement that he expects to use ten thousand rifles on his own account, nor that he is not recently from Mississippi himself, and has communicated with persons recently in that State concerning the purchase of arms.

THE POSTBOX OF MARYLAND.

All reliable advices from Maryland agree that the loyalty of that State to the Union is now definitely settled. Union men at Baltimore are solicitous that Mr. Lincoln should halt temporarily in that city on his way to Washington, that they may have an opportunity to redeem the city from the suspicion that it is in danger there. Many of the best citizens pledge their lives that he shall receive every civility and attention.

Advices from Culpepper, Virginia, heretofore considered a strong secession district, indicate that the Union men will carry their delegate to the Convention by a large majority.

THE DISPATCHES TO COMMODORE ARMSTRONG.

Lieut. Sanders was recently sent to Pensacola with dispatches to Commodore Armstrong. When his arrival there became known, and the object of his presence suspected, he was immediately surrounded by a crowd, and the dispatches were demanded. He refused to deliver them into any hands but those of Commodore Armstrong, no matter what consequences were threatened. This point was conceded, and the papers were handed over, only to be seized as soon as they had passed into the Commodore's possession, and apparently with a perfect understanding between him and the rebels. Major Chase, commanding the Florida volunteers, gave Lieut. Sanders a passport.

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

Every effort will be made to shape the Southern Government as soon as practicable, with a view of presenting a formidable organization before the fourth of March. It is to be called The Confederacy of North America. The present Constitution of the United States will be a

doled, with an amendment extending the period of naturalization to twenty-one years. Other alterations are proposed, but not matured, by the managers who have assumed the absolute control of this movement, and do not design that the people shall have any voice in the new order of things. It is indeed to be